

the transport plane in Russia and personally directed the distribution.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few examples culled from a lifetime spent serving people. As his friend, I know that Bert is the kind of person who, when faced with a challenge, never wonders whether something can be done. He is the kind of person who is always willing to do whatever it takes to make a difference.

#### LOBBYIST DISCLOSURE REFORM

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 6, 1995*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Kevin Phillips has called the Contract With America a "dubious mix of reforms, gimmicks and con jobs."

I call it a "friendly corporate take-over of the Congress" because the new Republican leadership has been encouraging lobbyists to serve as de facto official staff in drafting and amending legislation.

I am not being naïve about the existence, or the value, of lobbyists. But with the carte blanche provided them by the Republican leadership, lobbyists can contaminate the legislative process. And they have.

The headline in last Friday's New York Times said it all: Business Leaves the Lobby and Sits at Congress's Table.

Time magazine says that the Republican leadership "has attached its fortunes to private lobbyists, and is relying on their far-flung influence to pass its agenda." Newsweek says that lobbyists are actually writing the bills. And they have it exactly right.

Corporate representatives, individually and through coalitions like the Thursday Group, have been writing whole bills and amendments, with no public review and often without hearings, to serve their clients' narrow interests. Little wonder that the Contract With America has been described as "a triumph for business interests, who \* \* \* find themselves a full partner of the Republican leadership in shaping congressional priorities." The arm-length relationship between lobbyist and legislator has been brazenly abandoned.

The examples are stunning: A committee of lobbyists rewrites the Clean Water Act "to satisfy industry groups like the Chemical Manufacturers Association." Lobbyists, working from a Capitol office, plot the strategy and drafting of bills on regulatory reform and risk assessment. A lobbyist for the Wholesale Distributors develops the strategy on the product liability bill from an office provided by Republicans. A former Republican congressman is allowed to sit on the committee dais during a hearing on matters affecting his current client.

With all due respect, what is going on here?

I frankly do not know what is more disturbing: that these abuses are occurring, or that the Republican leadership and membership appear unconcerned and unaware that these practices degrade the democratic process.

The American people did not vote last year to turn the legislative process over to lobbyists to rewrite our health and safety laws, our environmental laws, and our tax laws for the benefit of their corporate employers. And the Congress cannot allow this abuse to continue.

Today, I am introducing an amendment to the House rules to require full disclosure of

the role of all nonpublic employees in the drafting of legislation, amendments, reports and other products of the legislative process.

I note that Speaker GINGRICH was questioned about the substantial role of lobbyists in drafting the Contract, and replied, "As long as it's out in the open, I have no problem."

My resolution assures that lobbyists' handiwork will be "out in the open," and I think the integrity of the Congress requires that it be adopted without delay.

#### REPORT ON HAITI

### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 6, 1995*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues a report drafted by Congressman JACK REED. The report: "The Situation in Haiti—March 1995" is an excellent overview of what the United States has managed to accomplish since United States troops were introduced in Haiti in order to help restore democracy. The report also looks at Haiti's immediate future and provides insight into what can be expected in Haiti after the departure of many of the United States military personnel currently on duty there. Perhaps most important, the Reed report serves as an excellent primer on the security situation in Haiti, future United Nations involvement in Haiti, attempts to create a new Haitian police force, the re-creation of a justice system, the prospects for fair and open elections, and the outlook for economic development in Haiti.

Congressman REED wrote his remarks after a recent second visit in Haiti. Last year, JACK REED and I travelled to Haiti together. At that time, I found his perspective there to be very helpful. As a former company commander in the 82d Airborne Division, Army Ranger, and West Point graduate, JACK REED has the ability to look at a foreign policy problem from a soldier's point of view. JACK REED also is not afraid to do some heavy lifting when it comes to forming his own opinions. In the last few years, in addition to his trips to Haiti, Congressman REED traveled to Somalia twice and to Bosnia. After each trip, Representative REED sits down and drafts a report on what he learned from his travels. I ask that a summary of his most recent report, "The Situation in Haiti—March 1995" be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Members interested in reviewing the complete text of Congressman REED's report should contact the Congressman's Capitol Hill office.

THE SITUATION IN HAITI—MARCH 1995

(By Congressman Jack Reed)

#### INTRODUCTION

On March 10 and 11, I travelled to Haiti with a Congressional delegation led by Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman of the House Committee on International Relations. The particular focus of my efforts was to assess the security posture of Haiti in light of the scheduled transition from the American-led Multi-National Force (MNF) to the American-led United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). Based on this assessment, a further evaluation of the prospects for developing a stable, democratic government in Haiti may be made.

#### AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES

As an initial point, the superb performance of American military personnel must be rec-

ognized. The skill, discipline and professionalism of the American forces are in keeping with the highest standards of our Armed Forces.

Outstanding leadership has been demonstrated by the principal commanders, including, but not limited to, MG George Fisher, Commanding General of the 25th LID, BG Paul Hill, The Assistant Division Commander of the 25th LID, and COL Charles Swannack, Commander of the 2d Brigade of the 25th LID.

The success of United States military forces is also attributable to the effective working relationship with the American embassy. Ambassador Swing is a consummate professional who continues to provide great leadership in a demanding situation.

#### SECURITY SITUATION

The assessment of the principal commanders and soldiers in the field is that there is no organized, military threat to the MNF or UNMIH. Sporadic violence exists, but it does not appear to be based on political motivation, rather it stems from criminal activity or domestic violence.

MG Fisher is confident that he has effectively accounted for all members of FAH'D (the former Haitian army/police). These individuals are part of the Interim Police (after proper vetting), employed by other ministries of the Haitian Government, or involved in public works programs.

In addition, there does not appear to be large scale stocks of military weapons which potentially could arm a dissident force. Shotguns and handguns are prevalent in private hands, but are increasingly rare on the streets.

Evidence of the improved security situations was obvious in my nighttime patrol of Port au Prince with COL Swannack. We observed several roadblocks being conducted by elements of the 2d Calvary. In the course of the evening, these control points stopped several hundred vehicles and no weapons were found.

The present, tranquil situation should not be allowed to mask continuing and fundamental tensions within Haitian society which could, in the absence of international forces or a capable local police, explode into destabilizing violence. Nevertheless, at this juncture, there does not seem to be any potential military threat to the transition to UNMIH. Although there is speculation that opponents of democracy may try to test UNMIH after the departure of MNF, the large and continuing presence of American personnel and the continued leadership of MG Kinzer significantly diminishes this potential.

From a security standpoint, the next critical crossroad is the scheduled departure of UNMIH in February of 1996. The ability of UNMIH to successfully depart and, conversely, the ability of the Government of Haiti to function without a large, international military present is dependent upon the accomplishment of several critical tasks. The major challenges that must be met are: (1) the creation of a professional and non-political police force, (2) the successful conclusion of scheduled elections, (3) the reform of the judicial and prison systems and (4) the initiation of sustainable economic development.

#### POLICE FORCES

Having visited Somalia twice during the recent deployment of United States personnel, I am particularly sensitive to the need to create a credible, stable and democratically oriented police force. In Somalia, the